



TOP FOUR

# Pilea

## For Terrarium



Ringwood Plants



## Plant Fact Sheet

Reading Time: 15"



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# Pilea involucrata 'Moon Valley' Friendship Plant

## DESCRIPTION

A trip to the moon by the Pilea Moon Valley !

A terrific terrarium plant with apple green and deeply textured leaves that are decorated with the shade of bronze veins.

Pilea Moon Valley adores a warm, humid with part shade environment which makes it an ideal choice for terrarium and vivarium. It won't grow in soggy soil that may cause root rot. Pilea mollis is easily propagated by cuttings and grow well in peat moss-based mix. That is why Moon Valley plants are called friendship plants. To increase the humidity, place the pot on a tray of wet pebbles. If you want to shape the plants, simply pinch them regularly.

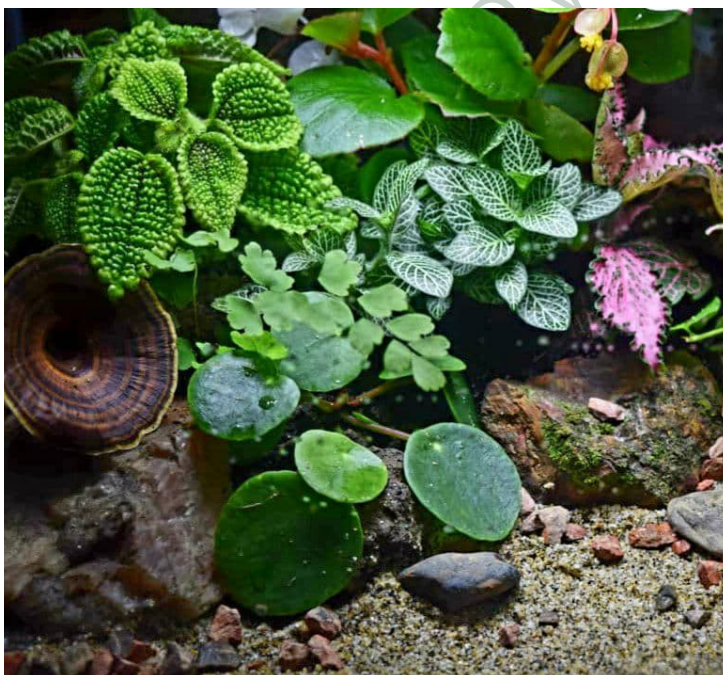
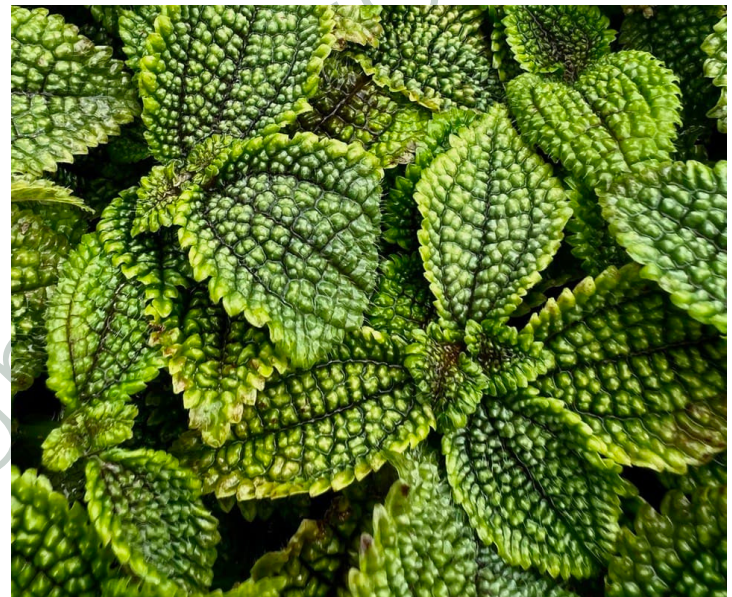


Photo:GreenRoom by Manik

## CARE

**Uses:** Terrarium, vivarium and tabletop

**Light:** Bright light or partial shade

**Humidity:** Prefers high humidity

**Watering:** Water once the top inch of soil becomes dry.

**Pest /Common issues:** Mealybugs or spider mites, Gray browning of leaves because of low temperature and low light

**Toxicity:** Non-toxic





# *Pilea involucrata* 'Norfolk'

## DESCRIPTION

A wonderful textured tropical plant with metallic silver leaves and deep charcoal green veins. The reddish-pink newborn leaves give a distinctive contrast to the plant. *Pilea Norfolk* grows very well in indirect light. A warm and humid conditions like a terrarium and bathroom are ideal to encourage its growth. To help plants to grow bushier, trim the leaves and remove damaged and old leaves. They do not like soggy soil with poor drainage. Try to use a good quality potting mix with moderate water.



Photo: Helen's Mini Worlds

## CARE

**Uses:** Terrarium and bottle garden

**Light:** Indirect light

**Humidity:** Loves high humid and warm condition

**Watering:** Allow the soil dry between watering

**Pest /Common issues:** Sensitive to overwatering and very moist soil which attracts fungus gnats and mealybug

**Toxicity:** Non-toxic





# Pilea Cadiereri (Aluminium Plant)

## DESCRIPTION

A highly variegated Pilea with metallic silver and deep green veins on oval rooted leaves.

Pilea cadiereri is an easily grown houseplant with a spreading habit. In the summertime, put them in partial shade but move them to a bright area in winter. Because of its extensive root system may need more room to grow. Trim plants during the growing season to encourage plants to produce more leaves and dense growth and prevent them from becoming leggy. A potting mix of 70% peat moss and 30% perlite help continued health. Pilea cadiereri adds striking features and patterns to your miniature garden.



Photo: Botanista

## CARE

**Uses:** Terrarium, vivarium and tabletop

**Light:** Partial shade

**Humidity:** Likes normal humidity

**Watering:** Need more water during spring and summer

**Pest /Common issues:** Leaf tips turn brown because of low humidity, place the plants in the bathroom to boost humidity. The stems are turning brown and black when the soil is too wet.

**Toxicity:** Non-toxic





# Pilea libanensis Silver Sprinkles

## Pilea Glauco

### DESCRIPTION

A miniature plant with oval silver-grey leaves that grow along reddish stems. The stems will cascade from pots, hanging baskets or create an evergreen groundcover in rockeries.

To boost humidity around Pilea glauco, you can place it with other plants or use it in a terrarium. Pilea glauco gives an elegant look to the bottle garden when trailing over the glass. One of its interesting features is the tiny blossoms that burst open when watered. That is why it is called Gray Artillery Plant.

The main issue with Pilea sprinkle is the lanky stems and drooping leaves which is because of low light or overwatering. However, underwatering may cause leaves to lose their sparkle. To encourage plants to grow bushier, you can trim the stems regularly.



Photo: Helen's Mini Worlds



Photo:GreenRoom by Manik

### CARE

**Uses:** Terrarium, bottle garden, hanging baskets and groundcover in a rockery or frost-protected area

**Light:** Bright indirect light with 1-2 hours of morning light.

**Humidity:** Prefers medium humidity

**Watering:** Allow the soil to dry between watering. Try to use rainwater or distilled water.

**Pest/Common issue:** Root rot because of overwatering, mealybugs and leaf spot that is due to high humidity

**Toxicity:** Non-Toxic